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large scale in the Fairbanks district. These produced in 1912 gold to the value of \$4,370,000 and silver to the value of \$31,203. The development of the placers, according to F. J. Katz, has been chiefly by drift-mining methods, although open-cut mining is practiced in shallow ground. P. S. Smith in his discussion of lode mining notes that practically all of the developed veins are free-milling gold lodes, and that six properties are producing and have their own mills. The estimated production for 1912 from the lodes was \$200,000. It is believed that this production will increase with the introduction of improved methods and more extensive development.

V. O. T.

The Koyukuk-Chandalar Region, Alaska. By A. G. MADDREN.
Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. No. 532, 1913. Pp. 116.

The Koyukuk-Chandalar region is bounded by 146° and 154° west longitude and the Arctic Circle and 68° north latitude. The main purpose of this report is to describe that portion of the area in which gold placers have been developed. The oldest strata are of sedimentary origin and Paleozoic age. These include the pre-Ordovician (?) Birch Creek schist, Devonian (?), and Carboniferous (?) beds. Cretaceous beds represent the Mesozoic sediments, and Tertiary and Quaternary deposits the Cenozoic. Granitic and dioritic intrusions (mostly of Mesozoic age) are associated with the Birch Creek schist; basic igneous rocks and tuffs occur with the Devonian (?); some volcanic rocks are present in the Cretaceous; the youngest igneous rocks are effusives, basaltic and andesitic lavas, and tuffs of Quaternary or Tertiary age. Unconformities are recognized between the pre-Ordovician (?) and Devonian (?); between the Carboniferous (?) and Cretaceous; between the Cretaceous and Tertiary; between the Tertiary sediments and the Quaternary or Tertiary igneous rocks; between these igneous rocks and the Pleistocene; and between the Pleistocene and Recent. The dominant structural lines trend a little north of east. The older schists are closely folded, while the Paleozoic series is thrown up into more open folds with many faults. The Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments are locally folded and faulted. Placer gold is, at present, the only mineral of commercial importance in the Koyukuk district. The gold occurs in the present stream deposits and bench deposits and has been derived chiefly from the Birch Creek schist. Surface mining methods are employed. In general, the yearly production of the Koyukuk district has gradually increased during the last ten years; the total estimated production up to 1912, inclusive, is \$2,700,000. No lodes of commercial value have been found. In the Chandalar district probably "the most promise lies in its known quartz-lode gold deposits," since the placers are poor and local. The lodes are associated with diorite intrusions into the schist. Because of the difficulty of transportation of machinery and supplies, no producing mines are in operation.

V. O. T.